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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	52250
Center	JAIPUR	Date	28/11/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. **(150 words) 10**

स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनमे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has a huge collection of architectural heritage, which is facing a strong wind of erosion and ASI stand a gaurdian against these.

Role of ASI :-

1) It review the archaelogical site
↳ select them for conservation.

2) It causes repair with expert technology.
↳ without altering the character

3) It maintains basic facilities
↳ to let tourists understand importance.

4) Consulted by government in any development plan affecting

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heritage sites
↳ eg Central vista redevelopment

But of late it is facing challenges

Independence of decisions questioned
eg Jallianwallah Bagh project

Funding scarcity
↓
lacks strong revenue generation

Challenges

Lack access to advanced technology
↳ dependent on foreign consorts

Not able to monetise its resources completely

Thus a series of measures are taken to address these:

1) Adopt a Heritage scheme
↳ encourage CSR fund to manage heritage site

2) Naming sites in UNESCO heritage list
↳ to receive funds and technology

3) HRIDAY scheme - develop areas around heritage places.

2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. **(150 words) 10**

जनजातीय कला में भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक आर्थिक समाधान एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tribals, are greatest known conservers of knowledge and heritage and their artistic collection is a revered economic commodity.

Tribal Art for economic empowerment

- Employment avenues ex Madhubani painting on railway stations
- Commercialization of art eg Warli art on T-shirts
- Tribal cuisine & brewery ex Mahua drink of Maharashtra earned huge economic revenue to tribal sites

Socio economic transformation

- Reduce inequality from society
- Economic empowerment will improve social condition → accessible health
- Reduce displacement related impact

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But there are certain challenges in attaining the potential of tribal art:-

1) Tribals are forgetting their rich culture
↳ due to Sanskritisation

2) Huge illiteracy in tribals
↳ prevent them from utilising main markets

3) Fragmented tribal groups
↳ prevent economy of scale

4) Exploitation of their unawareness by middlemen, IPR regimes

5) Westernisation of culture in mainstream society
↳ decreases value of indigenous produce

Thus there is a need to preserve the culture and cause equitable benefit sharing out of it.

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3. Though the Government of India Act, 1919 proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने कुछ मौलिक प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों का प्रस्ताव किया, तथापि यह भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Government of India Act 1919, came when Indians had supported British during world war I and hence Indians had huge expectations from this

It bought some radical administrative changes! –

1) Dyarchy at state level –
↳ gave power to Indian ministries.

2) It provided federal public service Commission
↳ to increase Indian representation

3) Majority of elected Indians at all the legislatures

4) Provision for women to vote

5) Increased Indian representation

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in viceroy's executive council.

8) Also the announcement of self government to be attained made. But it failed to meet Indians expectations as :-

1) The date of such self government not disclosed
↳ showed false promises

2) Dyarchy had no transfer of significant power
↳ thus British supremacy intact

3) At central level no devolution of power

4) Federal public service commission not established till 1926

5) Other demands i.e. of salary of Secretary of state not met.

Thus, it remained a farce attempt and India responded with [Non cooperation movement].

4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far reaching implications. Elucidate (150 words) 10

प्रश्न. 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में ज्ञात कोरियाई युद्ध के दूरगामी प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

'Korean war' was fought between north and south Korea from 1950 to 1954 which saw active participation of US.

It is termed as a forgotten war due it being overshadowed with larger geopolitical rivalry between the two superpowers (cold war).

But it had far reaching implications:-

1) It has broken down the peninsula

↳ North and South Korea have similar culture but divided boundary.

2) The conflict time and again threatens to destabilise the region
↳ eg threat of use of nuclear weapon by North Korea

3) The template developed by US in this war was used at other places
↳ ex Vietnam war

4) It had a huge ideological implication
↳ reminds the world that two ideology refuse to coexist.

5) It has degraded the humanitarian condition of Korean people (specially north Korea)

Thus the war got over, but the battlescar remains deeply entrenched.

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5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth has a magnetic field of it own with its magnetic north and south pole lying on the geographical south and north pole respectively

Origin of magnetism

1) Earth has a liquid innercore due to high temperature
2) It is composed of metals like Iron - Ferromagnetic in origin, Nickle, etc.
3) The movement of ferromagnetic material in inner core creates a magnetic field
4) Due to movement of whole magnet the intensity of magnetic field

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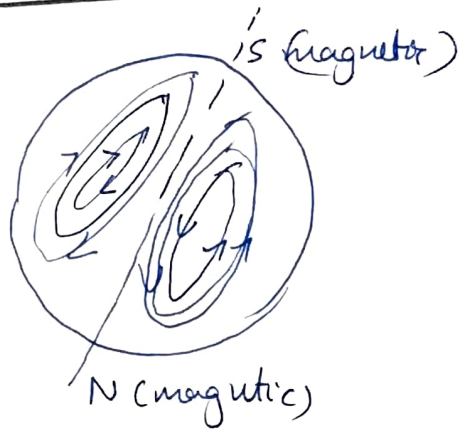
increases

5) This magnetic field also flips with time

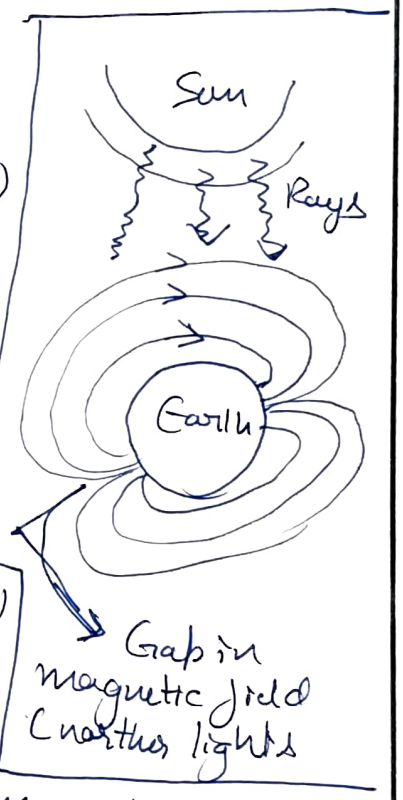


Significance

1) It protects from Solar ray (Charged solar particles)

2) Thus saves life from damagin rays

3) Creates northern lights (Aurora Borealis) & Southern (Austrialis too)



4) It is used in navigation, on seas, land

5) Geotail formation is used to assess moon's mineral composition

Thus essential to understand its working.

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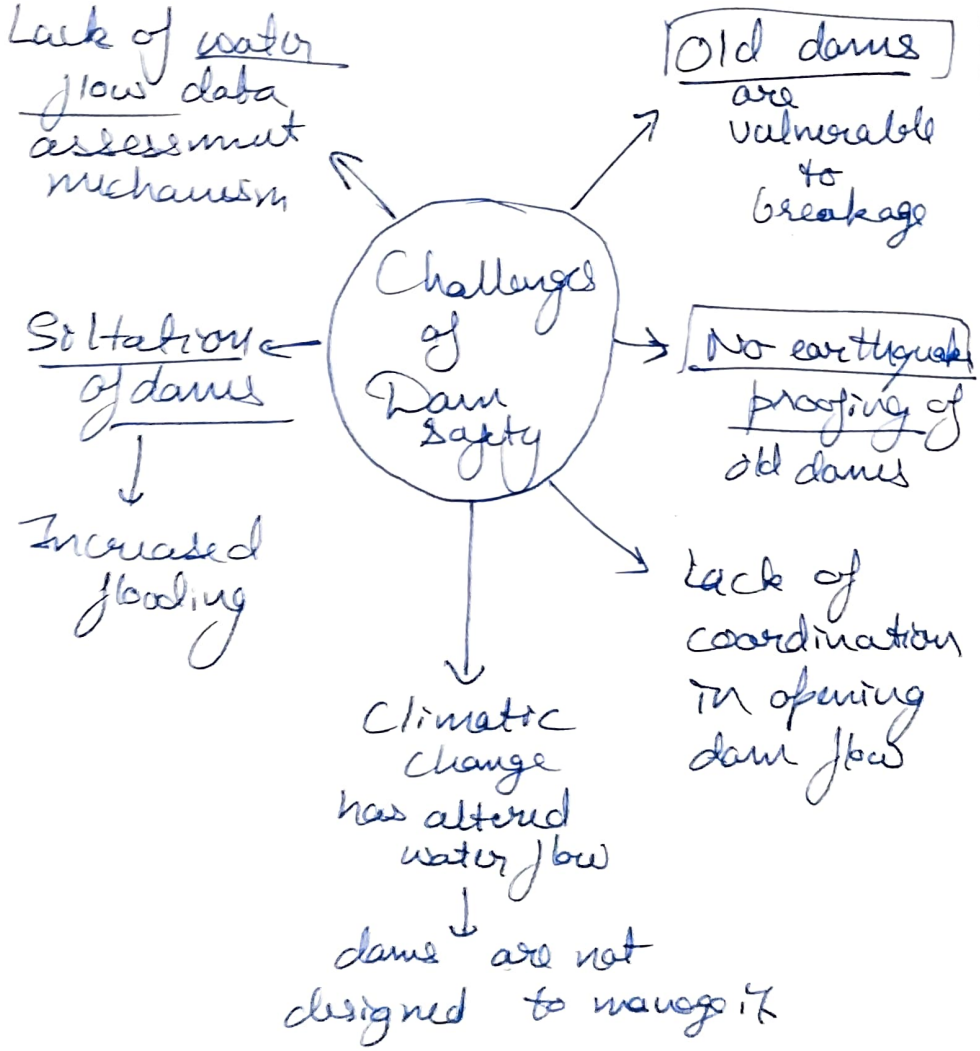
6. Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बांध सुरक्षा से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

"Dams are temples of modern India" but it is essential to not make them heritage temples as older dams faces certain challenges:-



In light of this government is undertaking DRIP (dam rehabilitation and improvement project with support of World Bank.

It has following potential:

1) It can protect from natural calamity
   ↳ ex Koyna earthquake in Maharashtra.

2) Modern dams, provid accurate data to manage water
   ↳ prevent flooding eg Kerala flood

3) It will improve hydropower potential of India

4) Increase reservoir capacity
   ↳ increase drinking and agricultural water

5) Reduce interstate dispute.

Thus it lays stronger foundation so that they can again act as fulcrum to us

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7. What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD)? Discuss the implications of the rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming as well. **(150 words) 10**

कॉर्बनेट क्षतिपूर्ति गहराई या कार्बन कंपनसेशन डेप्थ (CCD) से क्या अभिप्राय है? साथ ही, मानवजनित तापन (एंथ्रोपोजेनिक वार्मिंग) के कारण इस गहराई में हुई वृद्धि के निहितार्थों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon compensation depth is the vertical distance till which dissolution of ~~Calcium can happen is~~ of CO_2 can be compensated by the organism

It reduces in depth due to

→ Increased CO_2 levels in atmosphere

→ Acidification of water bodies

→ Eutrophication.

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Implications

1) Death of sea organisms
↳ eg Photoplanktons

2) will disturb aquatic food chain
↳ death of organism
↳ death of lakes (ecosystems) gradually

3) Decomposing bodies are threat to humans
↳ eg ~~toxin~~ by bacteria

4) ~~Loss~~ Loss of livelihood and economic opportunities

5) loss of aesthetic beauty and cultural significance

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8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधारणा और समानता के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India features at a lowly 76th position out of 80+ countries in Social mobility Index of WEF and hence it becomes important to understand it.

~~Con~~ Social mobility is the ability of a section, hitherto lowly placed in social ladder to break the silos and climb to a higher social status, without any impediment

Social mobility's relation with equality :—

1) Equality of opportunity is a must to gain social mobility
↳ eg Untouchability decreases this opportunity.

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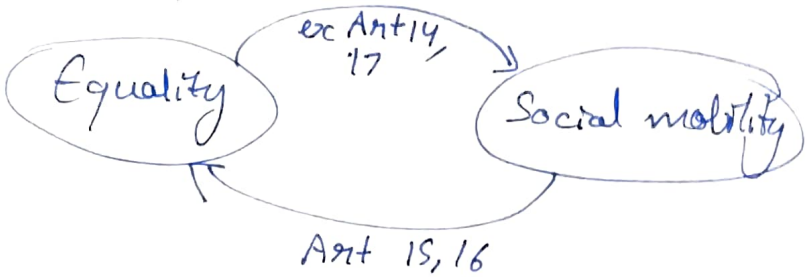
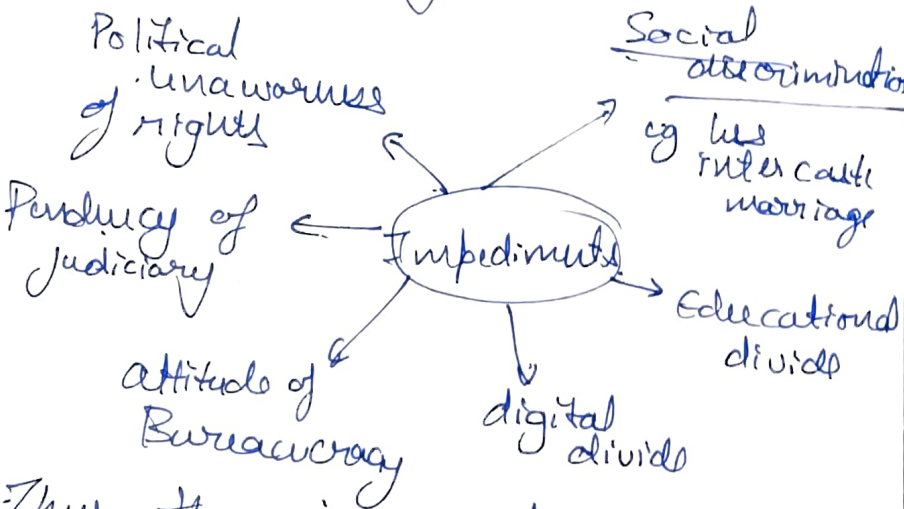
2) Social mobility enables achievement of equality

↳ eg Article 15 provides "lower class" an opportunity to rise



But there are impediments in achieving it:-



Thus there is a need to move beyond Equality provisions, to realise social mobility and hence [social movements] are needed

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9. In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of the debate surrounding this issue. **(150 words) 10**

हाल के दशकों में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में दो-बच्चों की नीति (टू चाइल्ड पॉलिसी) की आवश्यकता है? इस मुद्दे से संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

2 child policy provides a mandatory limit on number of children, by the state, who penalises any violation of law
eg China's policy norm
- State like Rajasthan has some form of it for Panchayat elections.

The arguments to support it are
1) India is 2nd most populous and in a decade will become 1st
2) Population reduces employment avenues
3) feeds into poverty
4) Causes excessive drain on environmental resources

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But, inspite of quick fix it proposes

It is not much suitable for India in current times as:-

1) India has already achieved TFR < 2.1
↳ as per NFHS-5 data

2) Coercive measure has historically backfired
↳ ex 1977 emergency

3) Against international law
↳ UN convention on population

4) Literacy and economic growth are the best contraceptive.
↳ eg UP has 64% literacy – 4 child/couple
Kerala 100% literacy – 2 child/couple

5) We need distributional population policy more now

Hence, such policy are only a last resort, while thankfully India can do away with it if focused on development more ~~select districts~~

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10. Globalization is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust. Examine the statement in the context of developing countries like India. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण अद्वितीय रूप से दक्ष है परन्तु अब तक अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण रहा है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has opened its gates for globalisation post 1991, and since then seen a influx of idea and influence, some which it wanted, others which it could not prevent.

Globalisation has been efficient as :-

1) It dramatically increased India's GDP
   ↳ from economic crisis to 3rd largest economy in PPP

2) It increased inflow of FDI and technology

3) Scientific collaboration have been helpful
   ↳ eg Astra Zeneca vaccine in India

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4) Social transformation with liberal ideas
↳ eg #metoo movement

5) Revolutionalise communication
↳ use social media.

But it has been found to be unjust too

Thus, globalisation - need to be tamed and regulated to make it incredibly just, without loosing efficiency. Skill India program, NSP2020 are steps in that direction only

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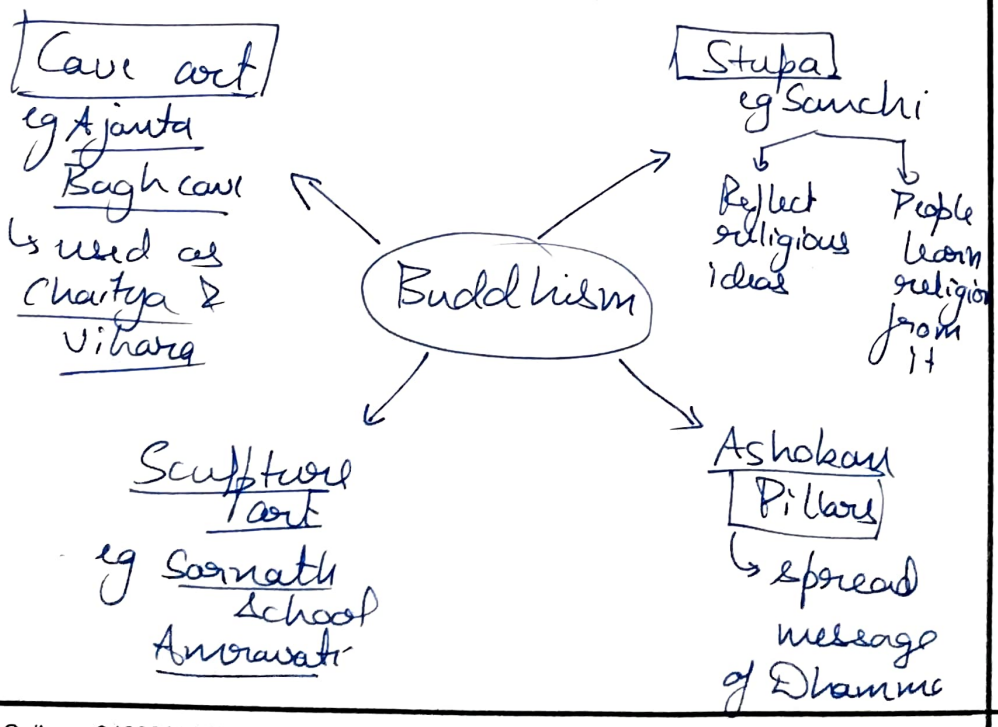
11. "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art." In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. **(250 words) 15**

"यह कहना पूर्णतः गलत नहीं होगा कि भारत में कला ही धर्म है और धर्म ही कला है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए भारत में कला पर विभिन्न धर्मों के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is not termed the land of spiritualism, without any reason. As here both the heart of people (religion) and craft of stone (art) speak the same language.

Prominent examples of religions interacting with art.



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Thus Buddhist monuments are embodiments of religion
eg Stupa reflects samadi of Buddha (Ando, Medhi)

Also at same time this art is a religion in itself.

Similarly

Jainism
- Caves
  - eg Sitanvasal T.N.
  - Kharavela Orisso
- Sculpture
  - Shravan-belagola
- Temple architecture
  - eg Dilwara temple Mount Abu.

Here also the dexterity of artists reflects nothing less than a religion.

Sikhism
- Jallianwalla Bagh monument
- Temple
  - eg Golden temple Amritsar
- Fort - Lohagarh fort

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Hinduism

- Temple architecture
  - Northern style
    - Lingaraj temple, Orissa
    - Khajuraho temple M.P
  - Southern style
    - Meenakshi temple
    - Brihadishwar temple Tanjore
- Sculpture
  - eg Yakshini of Didarganj Bihar

These temple reflect embodiment of religious values of people and their art is a religion in itself.

Thus it can be said that art and religion not only coexisted, but [coevolved] where one encouraged the growth of other

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में संगठनात्मक रूप से इससे दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Working class grievances and dissent had a pre congress origin in forms of writing of Sasipada Banerjee, formation of Mill hand association, etc

Inspite of this there was a organisational apathy by Congress/as:-

1) Before 1905, there was no involvement of working class movement in congress fold.

2) During swaraj movement; Tilak bought working class grievances
↳ But congress restricted its demand to other factors

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3) Working class group organised huge protest on arrest of Tilak
↳ but this didn't get Congress support due to split.

4) In congress ministries also less enthusiastic support was there
↳ as Congress was wary of dividing the movement into class struggle

5) Congress focused on on Pan-India demands mostly
↳ eg Salt tax

Despite this, the working class participated overwhelmingly as:

1) They were a major force of movement in 'Swaraj struggle 1905'
↳ eg Tuticorin strike.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Huge strike of all worker against arrest of Tilak.

3) Non cooperation movement saw the biggest such participation
↳ This made the capitalist wary of class struggle

4) Though the participation was low in QIM due to ~~Russia~~ Soviet involvement
↳ but after WW-II spontaneous movements broke across the country.

5) Movement during HMS Talwar rating protest broke the neck of camel
↳ famously termed as [last nail in the coffin of British empire]

Thus, though movement was not divided into [class struggle] but this at ~~not~~ no point undermined [Antiimperialist sentiment]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Though some of his early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Lord Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि लॉर्ड रिपन द्वारा किए गए कुछ शुरुआती उपायों ने इंग्लैंड की उदार परंपरा में भारतीयों के विश्वास को पुनर्बहाल किया, तथापि उनके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon was England's Viceroy to India, who occassioned the mass left disgruntled by Lord Lytton's oppressive policy.

His tenure saw some liberal elements :-

1) He attempted for empowering local self government
↳ this showed India that an idea like self rule is possible.

2) He is known as 'liberator' of press
↳ as He repealed the draconian vernacular press Act.

Don't write anything this margin (for binding purpose)

3) Under his tenure Hunter Commission 1882 was set up
↳ this provided the foundation of education of masses, women and asked British to own responsibility

4) He also reduced the war expenditure of Afghan policy
↳ thus checking a drain of wealth

5) He tried to bring Ilbert 'Bill'
↳ to achieve Judicial equality as white men can be tried by Indian Judge

But these liberal hopes were soon killed.

1) Ilbert bill was never allowed to be passed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Judicial inequality continued

2) Local self government did not materialise

↳ Provinces were reluctant

↳ Bureacracy did not allow significant autonomy to local government.

3) ~~Gain~~ Promises of education were never implemented.

↳ Under Lord Curzon, the autonomy of university was taken back

4) Liberation of press, remained unrealised

↳ by application of draconian Sedition law (Sec 124-A) eg Against Tilak.

Thus, Ripon's liberal attitude ~~was~~ remained merely a eyewash, where core conservative bureacracy remained [oppressive]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The New Social Movements in post-independence period made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices and deepened the very notion of democracy in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों ने अन्याय के विरुद्ध समाज को जागरूक बनाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शुरुआत की और भारत में लोकतंत्र की धारणा को सुदृढ़ किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

New social movement, ~~re~~ reignited the seeds of dissent in the calme of democracy.

It refers to a set of movement which took new forms, association and issues ~~and~~ which marked a clear break from ~~age~~ age old practise of protest.

~~The~~ New movement marked begining of awakening and deepened democracy as:

1) New forms of association were bought to protest.

↳ eg group of rural farmers vs urban India.

2) This showed that beyond caste and religious divide, there were other emerging identities

3) The forms of protests were also new
↳ eg They used 'Rail-roko', 'Road Roko' strategy to press for demand.

4) Here the idea was to make the voice of weaker section heard against injustice

5) The issues demand were different from erstwhile caste issues
↳ eg Rural vs Urban divide amad demands were reflected

6) This showed the injustice meted

Don't write anything this margin (Set aside for examiner)

out to rural India in trajectory of development.

But, as all that glitter is not gold, there were some issues too.

1) Criticism of caste based divisions getting reflected.

2) The demands saw participation of all, but largely benefited the larger landowners.

3) The forms of protest were called undemocratic as disrupted lines of communication.

4) The movement has fizzled out too soon.

Thus it fell short of total revolution but by opening up about injustices it provided the right dissent to deepen the notion of democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by India? Explain adequately. **(250 words) 15**

ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

When the whole world was gasping for air due to COVID, the burning jungles in Australia and US were coughing us huge smoke. and these wildfires were not one off, but recurrent.

The reasons for wildfire:-

A) In Australia

1) Presence of huge dryland region allow easy spread of fire

2) Occurrence of El-Nino which caused drought

↳ provided fodder for fire

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

B) In US

3) The presence of Heat Dome effect which increased the temperature
↳ making the forests vulnerable

4) Impact of El-Nino in Southern Pacific and El Nino Modoki in northern Pacific

C) Common causes

5) Increasing global temperature due to global warming

6) Increased human interference in Jungle
↳ eg Campfires

7) Inadequate response and fireline formation.

Don't write anything this margin (for examiner's use only)

India has critical learnings to take from these fires as :-

1) In India 21% forest are critically at risk of fire as per ISFR 2019

2) Human interference in Jungles is on rise

3) Forests are dry deciduous type with easy burning capacity

4) Also trees like Chire pine - burns fast

5) Impact of El-Nino and global warming are felt on India also.

Hence, India not only has lessons but critical warnings too and we need to strengthen our disaster management plan for it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन तंत्र की आवश्यकता क्यों है। साथ ही, सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन में जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Cross border flood management mechanism integrates the response to floods, much like the cause of flood which has cross border origin. ex over river Teesta, Brahmaputra.

India needs a cross border management as:-

1) India faces a flood situation due to lack of cross country coordination

→ eg China's untimely release of Brahmaputra water.

→ eg Nepal's inadequate efforts in dam management.

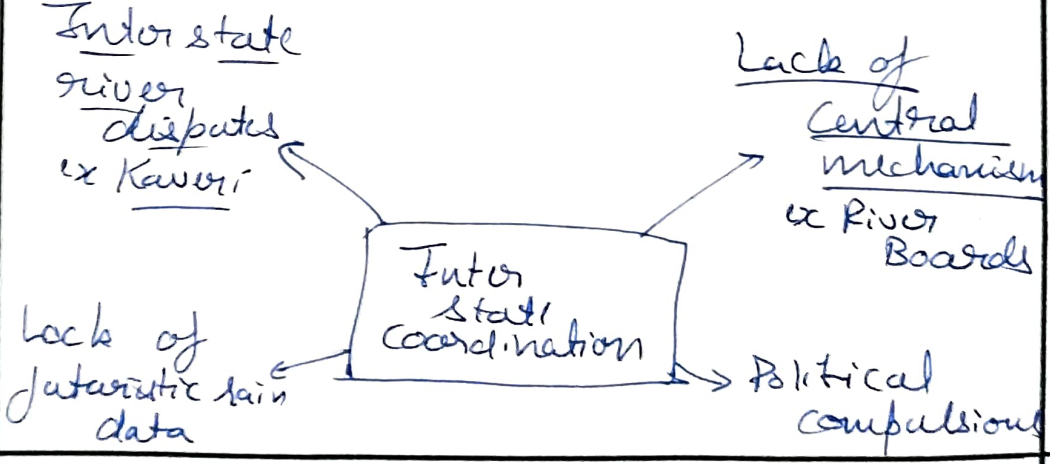
2) Cross state coordination has been deficient and has caused floods
↳ eg Dams under Tamil Nadu and rivers flow into Kerala.

3) Such* coordination will prevent damage life, livelood and resources

4) It can bring dividends of peace between countries
↳ prevent war.

5) Also allow upper riparian states to harness hydropower
↳ eg China Nepal, India for Pakistan,

[Issues in achieving]:



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Inter country coordination

- Absence of water sharing treaty ex India China
- Border disputes ex Nepal
- Non availability of data
- Domestic politics compulsion ex Teesta river

Thus a mechanism needs to be built for coordination

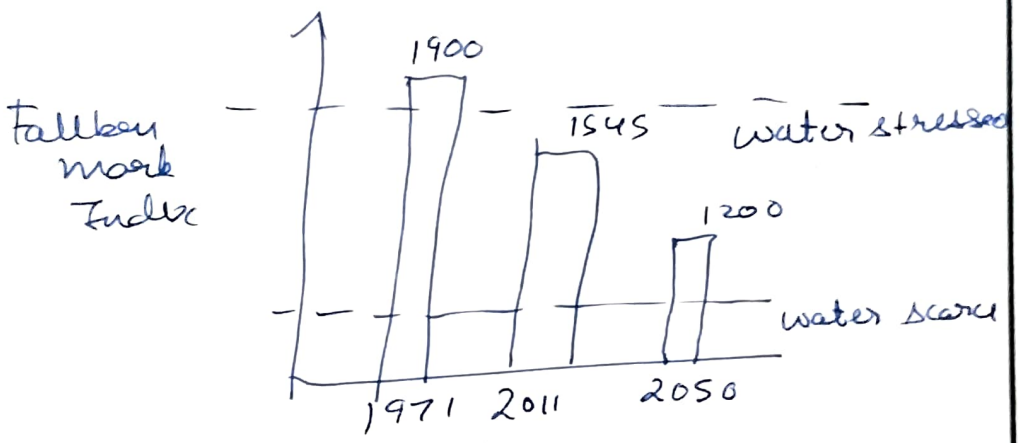
1) To collect data of river basin
   ↳ use satellite & GIS technology
2) Bilateral treaty mechanism between countries or under SAARC
3) 'River water Board' to be immediately constituted
4) Mechanism to share dam water release data.
5) India can support hydropower projects in neighbour eg Pancheshwar Dam

Thus natural calamity need a united effort of all, and not just of victim.

17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo climatic phenomenon as well as a result some short sighted government policies. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में जल संसाधनों का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has per capita availability of 1545 cm3 which is a water stressed situation as per Falkenmark Index.



This depletion of water is due to

Geoclimatic phenomenon :-

1) India has spatial distribution of rainfall which vary widely
   ↳ eg in 3/4th of year only 25% of rainfall.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Regions of Rajasthan, Gujarat are drought prone.

3) Climate change has increased extreme weather events
↳ droughts more frequent.

4) Phenomenon like El-Nino
↳ reduces ~~water~~ rainfall in intervening periods.

5) Concentrated rainfall as seen now
↳ Causes runoff, instead of ground water recharge.

But this scarcity of water is contributed by

Short sighted governmental policies also! —

1) Policy of MSP on rice and wheat
↳ has caused growth of

them water deficient regions of Punjab and Haryana

2) Lack of Agroclimate based policies

3) FRP and SAP price on water guzzler sugarcane crop.

4) Domestic water subsidy
↳ causes waste of water.

5) Lax pollution control law.
↳ Industries polluting available water resources.

6) No focus on traditional rain water harvesting

Thus this is a perfect case, where "God punish only for the sins committed". And hence our lack of futuristic thinking has aggravated geoclimatic factors too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

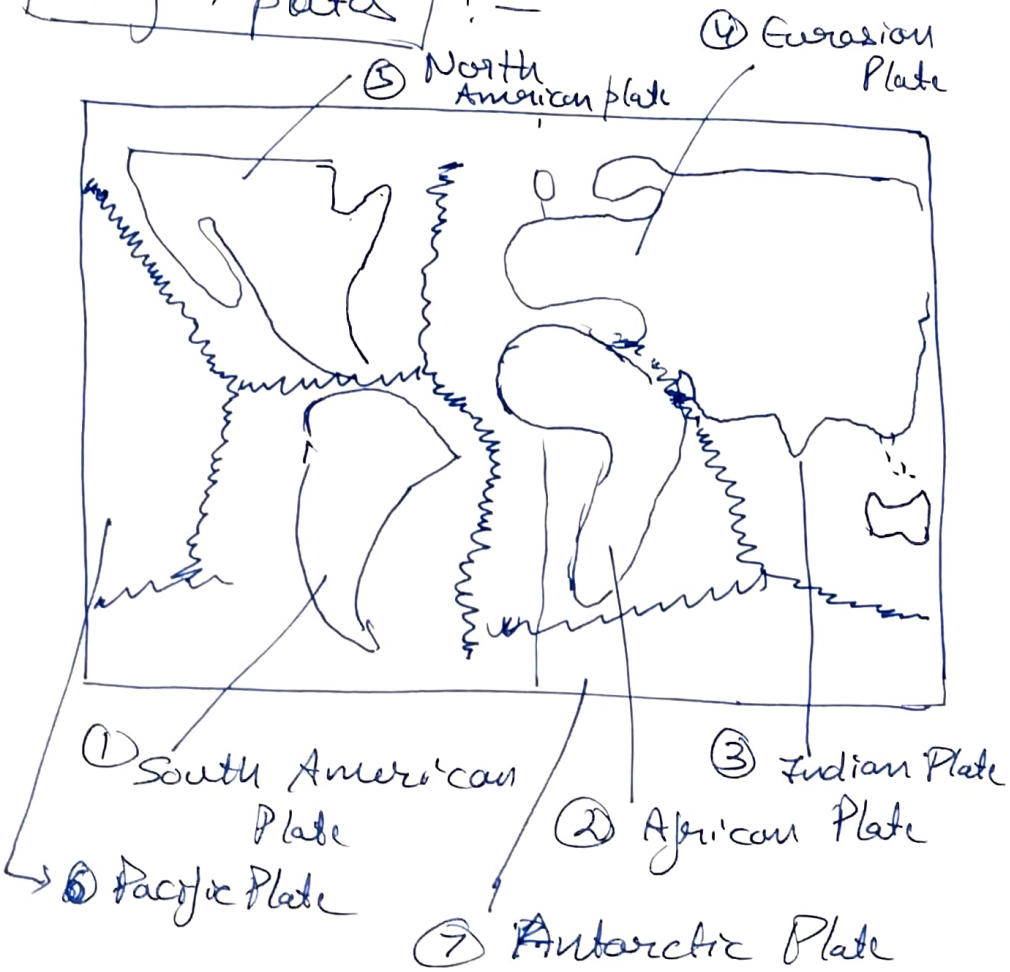
18. What are the major lithospheric plates? How and why do these plates move? (250 words) 15

प्रमुख स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटें कौन-सी हैं? ये प्लेटें कैसे और क्यों गति करती हैं?

Lithosphere plates are composed of upper ~~molte~~ solid Asthenosphere and crust of Lithospheric which moves over molten lava

eg North American plate.

Major plates :-



There are other minor plates too eg Nazca Plate, Caroline Philipine plate

How and why these plates move?

Force of movement

1) Asthenosphere molten lava heated by

2) Radioactive decay inside earth

3) Residual heat of earth

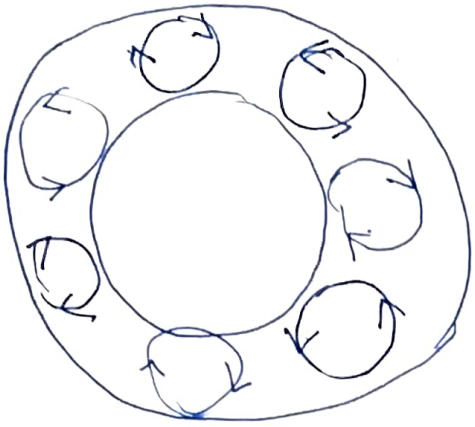
4) Gravity which cause downward pull at trench.

5) Tidal movements (though it remain controversial)

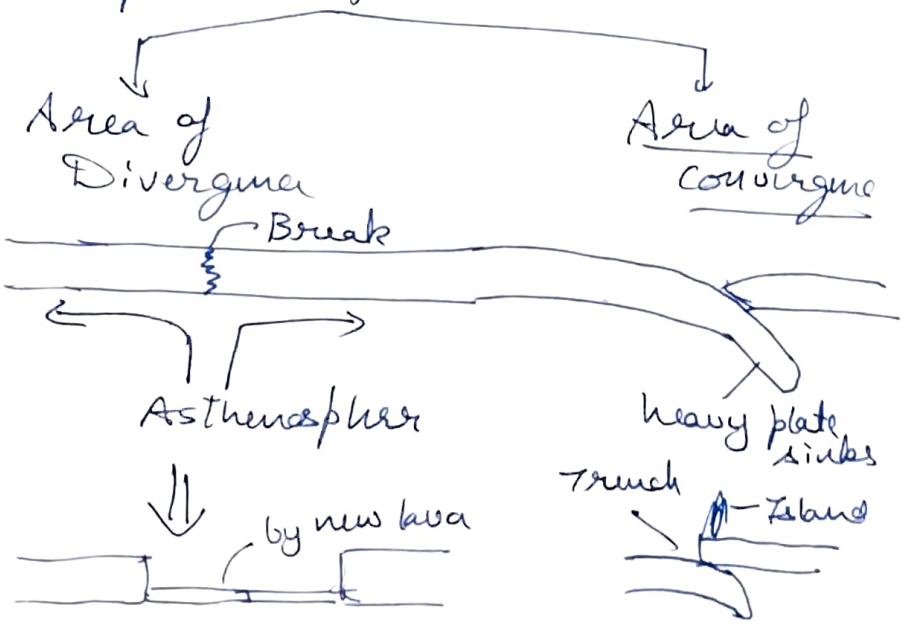
Don't write anything this margin (Use other side of pages for answers)

Movement

① Movement of Asthenosphere in earth



② Impact on plate



This is how movements are produced

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate with relevant arguments. (250 words) 15

संवैधानिक रूप से घोषित पंथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Secularism as enshrined in Preamble and Article, 25-28 is an explicit value of Indian constitution.

→ It means that state has no religion

→ It also means state will provide equal protection to all the religion.

There are instances where these values are are not adhered to in India

1) Cases of riots in India

eg Godhara riots, Kashmir

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pandit exodus.

2) Political rallies where repeated use of religious mobilisation

3) Social media with religious group

4) The intervention by state in religion eg Temple entry is termed as violation

5) Intervention by Supreme Court termed Judicialpapisy eg Triple talaq.

But in reality
India has yet not diluted its secular credentials

1) Though riots occur, but then impartial investigations are also

done with recorded punishments

2) Political rallies with use of religion are prohibited
↳ ECI regularly punishes violators

3) Social media group are private matter.

4) Intervention by state and Judiciary are required in Indian constitution
↳ to prevent intrareligious domination

5) A freedom sensitive state cannot abdicate its responsibility in name of secularism
↳ so temple entry allowed

"As one swallow doesn't make summer, the violation of law doesn't make India non secular"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. (250 words) 15

भारत द्वारा देखभाल से संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था अवसंरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

Care work infrastructure is the basic framework of infrastructure which enables providing of care and support to those in need.

ex Old age home.

~~Current~~

There is a need of increased investment as

- Current sorry state of affairs

1) Lack of financial resources
↳ eg less than 1% GDP invested

2) The care work is unrecognized

and ~~are~~ no emoluments paid for it

↳ eg women are left to do this work.

Here if investment is made it can serve multiple policies

Investment	Policy objectives
1) Recognition of work and remuneration	- women empowerment. - financial independence
2) Deliver service to ~~the~~ old people eg Silver economy	→ Increase welfare credential Article 41 DPSP → Increased productivity, increased GDP

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Investment in child education
↳ teaching
↳ digital resources

→ give skilled workforce (Skill India)
- Meet New Education Policy 2020 goals

4) Care to sick
↳ Hospitals
↳ Nursing home

→ Healthy and dignified life is essential (Article 21)
→ Article 41 DPSP care of ill and sick

5) Marginalised sections
↳ special schools
↳ Employment opportunity

→ ~~[illegible]~~ Jail, IIIs
article 15, 16 and DPSP 45 requirin

Thus the infrastructural investment needs to be earmarked for care economy to reap these dividends.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1514)

Name of Candidate	AJEY SINGH RATHORE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	52250
Center	JAIPUR	Date	10/11/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the changes introduced by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) Amendment Act, 2021, analyse various issues with the amended Act. **(150 words) 10**

दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र शासन (GNCTD) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए परिवर्तनों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संशोधित अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Government of National capital Territory of Delhi Amendment Act, amends the Section 329 A of constitution which governs the administration of Delhi.

Major changes introduced in it are:-

1) It gives Lieutenant governor a final say in matters of Delhi i.e he may reject the advice of COM in case of a dispute.

2) It does so to remove the friction in administration of Delhi.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But these amendments have raised certain eyebrows as:

1) It goes against the principle of parliamentary form of government where the elected government has a final say.

2) It violates the supreme court judgement which asked LG to act on advise of CoM and disputes to be referred to the President.

3) This may undermine the administration of cosmopolitan Delhi

Hence the reform should not only focus on removing friction but should also promote the goal of democratic decentralisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Are there valid arguments for continuing with sedition law in 21st century democratic India? Discuss in light of the debate surrounding it.
(150 words) 10

क्या 21वीं सदी के लोकतांत्रिक भारत में राजद्रोह कानून को जारी रखने के लिए वैध तर्क विद्यमान हैं? इससे संबंधित वाद-विवाद के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Sedition law has a dubious distinction of being one, designed to repressed national movement, and then used by those repressed to ensure national feeling.

Sec 124-A of IPC which criminalises Sedition has been under criticism for following reasons:-

1) Frequent usage by the government for trivial issues too.

2) The conviction rate remains abysmmaly low, and hence it is seen as a tool of repression

3) Colonial origin question the intent of use

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) has become a means to settle political vendetta.

But inspite of such blemishes it remain of utility as:-

1) The secessionist tendencies as very much a reality ex Naga movement, Kashmir liberation terrorism

2) It restricts the fundamental right in favour of sovereignity & integrity of nation. Hence is a constitutionally recognised restriction.

3) ~~Misuse~~ Misuse of a law is no ground for repeal but is of reform.

Hence it should be continued only in a reformed manner where it adhere to S.C. specified situations in Kanhaiya Kumar case

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Identify the issues that have contributed to a decline in the performance of Parliamentary Standing Committees. How can these issues be addressed? (150 words) 10

उन मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्होंने संसदीय स्थायी समितियों के प्रदर्शन में गिरावट में योगदान दिया है। इन मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Parliamentary Standing committees are a tool to enhance Parliamentary scrutiny of executive and hence an essential component of Indian democracy.

Issues with the committee :-

1) Decline in the number of bills referred to standing committee
ex in the ~~cur~~ current lok Sabha <25 % of bill have been referred.

2) Delay formation of committee

3) Short term of appointment (1 year) prevent development of experience.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Members are layman without subjective expertise

5) Apart from Public accounts committee they don't get expert help.

Looking at their importance it is crucial to empower them.

1) As per NCRWC, formation of Standing committee and passing all bill to them should be made mandatory.

2) Provide them with research resources, expert support

3) Longer duration of appointment to help develop experience.

4) Report of all committees should be compulsorily discussed.

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4. Despite being a non-constitutional body, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has wielded immense decision-making power in India. Discuss the advantages and issues associated with it. **(150 words) 10**

एक गैर-संवैधानिक निकाय होने के बावजूद, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) के पास भारत में निर्णय-निर्माण की व्यापक शक्ति है। इससे संबद्ध लाभों और मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Prime ministers office (PMO's) power and authority is a reflection of PM's power only and hence in a majority government clearly outshines others

Advantages of this :-

1) It provides expert support to PM for decision making

2) faster decisions are made as avoid hierarchies

3) Encourages other ministeries for faster work and improves work culture instead of responsibility shifting.

4) Certain national security agencies working under it (ex RAW, NSA)

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needs the kind of secrecy and efficiency of this office.

But there are certain issues too with this office:! –

1) It diminishes the authority of Cabinet and cabinet secretary

2) Less representation in decision making.

3) Faster decisions does not necessarily gaurantee a better decision.

4) Confuses administration in case when PMO and cabinet secretariat passes conflicting orders.
Thus disrupt normal hierarchy.

Thus, it is an important office but its hierarchy must be clearly established under GoI rules of Business.

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5. Discuss the role of data in governance in India. Also, state the various challenges in this regard and suggest remedial measures.
(150 words) 10

भारत में शासन में डेटा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Data is the new oil, and not only corporates but governments across the world are keen to mine it.

This is because data has a crucial role in governance:-

1) It forms the foundation of evidence based policy making.
ex data on migrants is collect before forming policy

2) It measures the output and outcome of policy intervention
ex Aspiration district program regularly measures data.

3) This enables comparision of state government.

4) Also the feedback data helps in

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improvement of service delivery.

But, the road is not all easy to utilise data

Challenges in governance with data

- lack of infrastructural base to collect data.
- Shortage of trained human resource to manage data
- Privacy and security implication of storing data ex Air India data leak.
- lack of regulatory framework on classifying, anonymising data.
- Data of social welfare policies are difficult to quantify ex women safety

Thus a gamut of remedial measures needs to be taken

- early passage of Personal data Bill 2019 based on Sribrishna committee.
- Investment in human & physical infrastructure.
- Tapping on private sector potential through open data platforms ex UPI

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6. With specific examples, elaborate upon the conditions that led to the emergence of a new civil society in urban India in the last few decades. Also, highlight its contribution towards effecting governance and policy changes. **(150 words) 10**

विशिष्ट उदाहरणों के साथ, उन परिस्थितियों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए जिनके कारण पिछले कुछ दशकों में शहरी भारत में एक नए नागरिक समाज का उदय हुआ है। साथ ही, शासन और नीतिगत परिवर्तनों को प्रभावित करने में इसके योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Marking a break from Gandhian organisations, recent decades have seen a variety of civil society association which are new in form, objective and methods.

Conditions which led to this looming of civil society are :-

1) Increased educational status of people demanding complex rights.
ex PUCL, ADR for reforms in elections.
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan for RTI - increasing transparency.

2) Globalisation and exposure to new ideas
ex Climate change movement Friday for future.

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3) Changing socio-cultural factors
ex Pride movement.
and Naz foundation which has led to decriminalisation of homosexuality thus protecting rights

4) Increased leisure time due to reduced work
ex Green robin hood army, to teach poor people on weekends.

These agencies have transformed the governance by increasing transparency (RTI), accountability of government (ADR, PUCL), upholding the rights of people (ex LGBTQ), and ~~tackli~~ reorienting policies to current times (ex climate change movement)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Gati Shakti mission has the potential to not only address the issue of infrastructure bottlenecks but also streamline the governance processes in the country. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

गति शक्ति मिशन में न केवल अवसंरचना संबंधी बाधाओं का समाधान करने की क्षमता है अपितु देश में शासन प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करने की भी क्षमता विद्यमान है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Gati Shakti initiative ~~taken by~~ announced by the Prime minister attempts to accelerate the infrastructural projects and ultimately push ~~the~~ India towards a 5 trillion economy.

It will address the issue of infrastructural bottlenecks by

1) Preparing a list of eligible projects which are stuck.
2) Looking at impediments in such projects
3) Group of experts to addressed the regulatory gaps which is causing the delay.

4) fast the access to credit or monetise it so that the projects gets completed.

Also at same time it aims to restructure and improve upon governance by:-

1) finding areas of deficiency causing the bottlenecks.

2) cooperative participation with the stakeholder (which is essential for governance)

3) Reorient the policy for future projects.

Thus it will streamline governance to push for infrastructural acceleration and removing bottlenecks.

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8. Giving an account of the issues faced by workers in the informal sector, discuss whether the recently launched e-Shram portal can help in addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक में श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का विवरण देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हाल ही में प्रारंभ ई-श्रम पोर्टल उनका समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Informal sector though hidden from governmental ~~books~~ data books but is the only visible option for India's ~~80~~ 90% of the workforce.

But due to informal nature the workforce faces certain challenges:-

1) The wages are low and mostly dip below national minimum wage.

2) Lack of social security benefits ex Migrants were forced to walk home on lockdown due to lack of social security

3) Women and children are more represented here and remain vulnerable to exploitation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) It remain away to governmental welfare measures due to absence of record with government.

5) Health, education, skill of workers is neglected and hence a vicious cycle keep their future productivity low.

Recently e-shram portal was launched to help address these issues

e-shram portal

- It will register all the workers in informal sector
- Self registration with requirement of documentation
- provide base for future dedicated policy.
- In future disaster a targeted focus can be given
- They can be linked to skilled and better employment opportunities

Thus if implemented well, it can lay the foundation of more inclusive workforce

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Clarifying the significance of the recent developments on the issue of global minimum tax, discuss its prospects and challenges for India.
(150 words) 10

वैश्विक न्यूनतम कर के मुद्दे के संदर्भ में हालिया घटनाक्रमों के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Global minimum tax is a proposal to put a limit of 15% for taxation on corporates. If any country drops its rate below this the trading partner can top up the tax to make it 15% for corporates.

~~Prospects~~ It has recieved wide support globally and for India also many prospects lie:-

1) It will end the race to bottom with its competitors like Vietnam

2) Competition will be on fair parameters like skilled workforce.

3) Increase revenue generation for Indias social welfare program

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4) India will no longer need to spend energy in finding tax avoidance ~~to~~ done by corporates.

But certain questions have been raised with this proposal:—

1) It might reduce Indias policy options and impinge on sovereignity.

2) If all countries doesn't come on board, India will act as looser to developed world.

3) Also India ~~has~~ already has arrangements like Equilisation Levy

Thus India must join such forum but should bargain a suitable policy space for itself.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Announcement of the AUKUS security pact heralds a new era of global geo-politics. Comment. Also, discuss how it may affect India's interests.
(150 words) 10

AUKUS सुरक्षा समझौते की घोषणा ने वैश्विक भू-राजनीति के एक नए युग की शुरुआत की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारत के हितों को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है।

AUKUS (Australia, United Kingdom and United States) security pact is new major development of geopolitics.

→ It marks a closer alignment of like minded democracies

→ The agreement to supply nuclear submarines to Australia will have implications on Indo Pacific.

→ Chinese reaction to the development has clearly shown the deepening fault lines

The future is hidden to us but the clue AUKUS gives are

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

were much evident of the rising new global order.

And as an active participant India is not immune to the development.

→ India will appreciate the convergence of interest of world powers in stabilising Indo Pacific.

India has a converge with them.

→ India shares a strong relation with all the three countries.

→ This may push for India's acquisition of more nuclear submarines.

But it has raised some alarms by setting France and China and hence India faced the diplomatic decline in welcoming this initiative

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11. Effective devolution of finances is an important requirement for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to fulfill their objectives. Discuss while also elaborating on the reasons behind lack of financial resources for PRIs in India. **(250 words) 15**

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRI) को अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त का प्रभावी हस्तांतरण एक महत्वपूर्ण अनिवार्यता है। भारत में PRIs के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का वर्णन करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

PRI institution has envisioned to usher in an era of democratic decentralisation where principle of subsidiary (i.e function should be done by levels closer to people) is adhered to.

And to achive this vision financial empowerment is a must as :-

1) Financial discretion allow them to plan policies and make expenditure to fulfill them.

2) Accountability of the spending bring in ~~the~~ accountability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of work.

3) Current devolution has proven ineffective as

→ taxation base of PRI is thin

→ State devolution is minimal

→ fund of scheme are tied with their uses.

4) Hence an effective devolution is the first step to begin PRI empowerment.

~~But~~

5) Also it is the bud closest to ground an hence but understand the need of the area.

But this dream remains constrained because:-

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1) Of the items mentioned in 11th schedule, most states have done an unscientific devolution

2) Thus PRI's have a very thin tax base.

3) The funds of scheme has no discretion at the level of PRI and are tied in nature.

4) Reluctance of PRI's to use taxation power as they are afraid of public backlash.

5) Poor accounting procedures keep them away from issuing bonds to get resources.

Thus an enhanced financial devolution is a must and Ministry of Panchayat is incentivising the same through PEIAS scheme

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Judicial activism is a necessary tool to guard against "legislative adventurism and executive excesses". Critically discuss in the context of the doctrine of separation of powers as provided in the Constitution of India. **(250 words) 15**

"विधायी जोखिम और कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण" से रक्षा के लिए न्यायिक सक्रियता एक आवश्यक उपकरण है। भारत के संविधान में यथा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian constitution does not explicitly mention the absolute seperation of power as proposed by Montesquie. But instead Seperation of power with a mix with added checks and Balance is implicit in constitution

As per it Judicial activism is a bullwork against:-

A) Legislative adventurism

An activist judiciary does not restrict itself to assessing the procedure followed but at times question a law if it violates

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the due process i.e the basic structure

ex In Kesvananda Bharati case Court laid foundation of Basic structure of constitution which cannot be taken away by government.

In I.R. Coelho case it narrowed down the immunity 9th schedule granted to legislative adventurism.

B It also guards against executive excesses :-

It can ask executive to fulfill it duty or restrict any excess from duty.

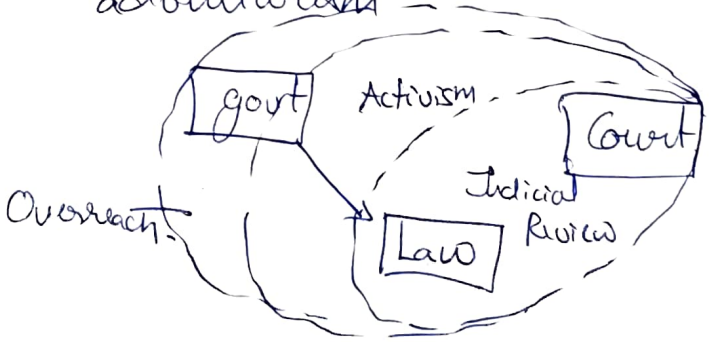
ex Judiciary laid down Right to Privacy in Puttuswamy case

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and restricted the excessive breach of privacy by executive. But this activism should not turn into Judicial adventurism as:-

Ills of Judicial adventurism
- It violates separation of power
- It can undermin Judicial legitimacy
- Courts are neither as expert as executive not responsible as legislature.

..Thus a golden mean should be followed between activism and adventurism -



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The electoral bond scheme is part of what appears to be a growing trend away from transparency and accountability in electoral funding. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना उस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति का भाग है जो चुनावी फंडिंग में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही से दूर जाने की प्रतीत होती है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Electoral Bond scheme proposes the use of Electoral Bond which are bearer bank instruments as a means of political donation and hence to curb down cash donations.

It was shaped with benevolent intentions such as:-

1) It ensures KYC of donors to curb the menance of black money

2) It hides the identity of donor to prevent political harassment.

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3) Restrict the use to legitimate political parties only with >1% vote share.

But in order to attain these objectivity, the scheme forgo certain crucial goals :-

1) It decreased the transparency of political funding. And now neither the ECI nor public is aware about donor.

2) This violates Right to Information under Article 19 which is a prerequisite for Right to vote.

3) Without transparency even Accountability cannot be bought.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) People cannot question the lobbying or private interest involved in public policies.

5) This thus is a step backward for democracy.

This doesn't money policy is reflective of a trend, but the reflection has to be corrected too. Hence there is a need of reform where apart from black money, transparency is also a goal. The detail of donation can be revealed to EC, and published online much like the Jharkhand government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The significance of the principle of subsidiarity was well reflected in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
समनुषंगिता (सब्सिडियरिटी) के सिद्धांत का महत्व कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रबंधन में बेहतर रूप से परिलक्षित हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Principle of subsidiarity means those decisions which can be taken closest to the public (lowest level) should be given to that level. And only those functions which can't be performed passed on to higher hierarchy.

ex 73rd and 74th Amendment Act

Significance of this was reflected during times of COVID:-

1) PRI institution were the eyes and ears of government to ensure quarantine.

ex - Health ministries micro-containment plan

- Odisha gove quarantine powers

to Sarpanchs.

2) The distribution of food grains was possible by involving local government.

3) Kerala's success story ~~to~~ in ~~that~~ tackling COVID was due to leveraging Kudumbashree model with PRI institutions

4) Also the success of vaccination campaign depended on the involvement of local tiers.

But this not mean the elimination of higher tiers of government

As those function which cannot be performed at lower level were passed to higher ones

5) COWIN platform to centralise

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the equitable distribution of COVID vaccines.

2) ~~The~~ Supply chain of oxygen containers, medicines, were best tackled by centre.

3) Initial lockdown and ~~pha~~ phased opening was decided at central level.

But there were some gaps in coordination amonging tiers which led to efficiency and blame ~~gat~~ game.

Which calls for a institutional setup to tackle pandemic, which is designed in line with principle of subsidiarity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Social media has ushered in greater transparency and accountability in governance. But accountability through social media is no alternative to institutional accountability. Analyse. (250 words) 15

सोशल मीडिया ने शासन में अधिक पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की शुरुआत की है। लेकिन सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जवाबदेही संस्थागत जवाबदेही का विकल्प नहीं है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Social media can be regarded as the Magna carta of human civilisation as the rules and those ruled have never been more closer.

Social media has ushered in transparency and accountability in governance as:-

1) Government regularly updates the ongoing programs online. This enforces implementing organisation to remain accountable to public

2) People use platform like Twitter to question government-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ex People complaining of delay in train arrival using social media (Twitter).

3) It allows users to bypass paid news and ask critical questions to leaders.

4) It has built in social capital which is not only assisting government by opening up discussions ex Swachh Bharat campaign.

But this form of accountability lacks the efficiency of intitutional accountability.

1) Social media due to anonymity of user remains an informal mechanism,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) The answerability of government on social media has no legal backing

3) Hence cannot match the effectiveness of judicial accountability

4) It lacks the expertise of institutes like CAG bringing financial accountability.

5) Digital divide restricts the use of social media to select few only.

Thus social media can complement existing mechanism but are a no replacement for institutional horizonal and vertical accountability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Although the State has the right incentives and intentions to deliver public services efficiently, its capacity to do so is questionable. Critically discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि राज्य के पास सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के कुशलतापूर्वक वितरण हेतु उचित प्रोत्साहन और उद्देश्य विद्यमान हैं, तथापि ऐसा करने की उसकी क्षमता संदिग्ध है। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Government is of the people, by the people and for the people but when it tries to do something for the people, it finds itself handicapped by the people.

Governmental public service delivery efficiency is questioned by certain factors :-

1) The overlap of policy making and implementation, choose an easy to implement but low on dividend policy.

2) Bureaucratic red tapism makes the implementation tardy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Lack of infrastructural base to deliver upon.
ie to deliver health services.
shortage of doctors, facilities is huge

4) No inbuilt mechanism of accountability and hence leakages are high.

5) As famous quoted by ex-PM, out of ₹100 spent on welfare only less than ₹1 reaches the target.

But of late the reforms ushered have questioned this questionable attitude

1) Reforms in civil services like lateral ~~and~~ entry and ~~Ka~~ Mission Karmyogi has resolved to strengthen ~~the~~ service delivery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) e-governance reforms has improved the speed of delivery even across geographical barriers

3) Inclusion of social audit as an essential component in MGNREGA has provided a mechanism of accountability

4) Year by year organisations are improving their service delivery score in Sevottam model.

Thus the right incentive and intention can yield right outcome if these reforms are pursued to their conclusion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The problem of hunger in India does not lie in food production but various other underlying issues. Discuss in the wake of decline in India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index, 2021. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हंगर (भूखमरी) की समस्या खाद्य उत्पादन में नहीं बल्कि अन्य कई अंतर्निहित मुद्दों के कारण है। ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स, 2021 में भारत की रैंकिंग में गिरावट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

At a time when India food production has hit an all time high and export are rising with double digit growth, the irony arose due to sudden dip in India ranking from 94 to 102.

Thus the factor of efficiency are to be found elsewhere

That is :-

A) In distribution of food produced

1) ~~Indi~~ Some states like Punjab are surplus in production while regions of central India still face food scarcity due to lack of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

food transport from surplus regions

2) Exclusion caused by use of Aadhar based verification. and thus they are deprived of PDS

3) The quality of food, regularity of PDS service is still questionable

4) Lack of portability of PDS cards was also a major reason.

B Intake of food when available

5) Behavioural practices prevent proper nutrition
ex wealthy children eating carbohydrate only diet.

6) Socio cultural practices ex neglect of nutrition of girl child.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7) Prolactical feeding over breastfeed hampers the nutrition

[C] Diseases causing decreased absorption

8) Lack of sanitation, handwashing lead to parasitic infections. They reduce nutrient intake.

9) Lack of timely treatment of diarrhoea by zinc causes mucosal disruption — reduced absorption.

[D] Even the criteria of oral examination for calculation of GHI appears faulty at some parameters.

But with wasting time on debates of criteria India should look correct plethora of efficiency through a revamped post COVID POSHAN Abhiyan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Democratization of primary healthcare is indispensable for fulfilling the objectives of equitable and comprehensive care in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में समान और व्यापक देखभाल के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल का लोकतंत्रीकरण अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per the Alma Ata Declaration Primary health care is the most effective in tackling health outcomes and India remains committed to achieving a univoral coverage at PHC.

But PHC in India are plagued with certain challenges:-

1) Shortage of human resources with due to non ~~fut~~ fulfillment of vacancy or absentism

2) Shortage of infrastructural support

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Lack of referral linkage to higher ~~centre~~ centres.

In light of these deficiencies Democratisation of primary healthcare is indispensable as

1) Appointment of village committee to oversee the affairs will bring in more responsibility in administration

2) It will question the infrastructural deficiency and hence Accountability to improve services will be there.

3) More involvement of local will change attitude of fear against modern medicines

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) All involvement of all sections much like PRI will make service more equitable and eliminate exclusion.

5) It will also reduce leakage of resources and corruption rampant at PHC level

Thus Kudumbshree model of Kerala is one to be imitated in other states so that local people get involved in management and functioning of their health centre.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In the context of the evolving discourse on the Indo-Pacific, analyse the factors driving the global shift towards the region. Also, identify India's interests and challenges in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद-प्रशांत (इंडो-पसिफिक) पर विकसित हो रहे संवाद के संदर्भ में, इस क्षेत्र की ओर वैश्विक झुकाव को प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत के हितों और चुनौतियों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

"Indo Pacific is the new Atlantic" and has rightly attracted the eyeball of all regional and non regional actor across the globe.

Factors which are causing the shift:-

1) Countries around Indo Pacific are the leading economic powerhouse

2) Any disruption will choke world's supply chain and will ultimately involve all

3) Rising stature of China and its aggressive posturing in south

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

China sea has ~~as~~ raised the eyebrows in geopolitical landscape.

4) Other countries like India, Australia, ~~also~~ Japan also have global ambition and may get ~~involved~~ affected in this region.

5) Also the region is resource rich as Polymetallic nodules, fisheries etc.

And these development rightly invoke India's interests as:-

1) India prefers a peaceful, rule based order, conducive for its growth.

2) Indias economic interests might get affected by supply chain disruptions.

3) India has a long coastline

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and seek to development utilising the region.

4) It provides India an opportunity to align with like minded countries.

But the shift has come with certain challenges for India.

1) Any spillage of conflict ~~and~~ can easily involve India

2) Supply chain disruption, will hurt India's interests.

3) Ramifications of India's position will be felt on our northern border with China.

Thus India has all the reasons to associate with the development while keeping a caution to safeguard its interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's Afghanistan policy must be based on a clear-eyed understanding of important strategic goals in the region amidst the current regional and global strategic environment. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अफगानिस्तान नीति वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक रणनीतिक परिवेश के बीच इस क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक लक्ष्यों की स्पष्ट समझ पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The regime change in Afghanistan has more destabilising implication then any solace of ending of war.

In light of this, countries across the world are realigning their policies with Afghanistan.

India's policy must be framed with strategic goals :-

1) Indias association with a Nationalist Afghanistan government is a must in rising faction fights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) India should keep a precondition of not hosting Anti India terror groups on Afghanistan.

3) India should walk carefully so that impact of India-Pakistan relationship can be minimised on Afghanistan.

4) India should leverage its historical association and huge development aid in recent times to build on the relation

5) India ~~to~~ ~~it~~ is better placed in negotiations through regional forums like SCO, then bilateral meetings.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Inspite of best intentions India should be prepared for increased cross border terrorism and should give a befitting ~~reply~~ reply to the same.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1515)

Name of Candidate	AJEY SINGH RATHORE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	52250
Center	JAIPUR	Date	2/12/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the meaning of off-budget borrowings and its role in helping the government raise funds for various expenditures. Also, comment on its desirability. **(150 words) 10**

बजटेतर उधारी (ऑफ-बजट बॉरोइंग्स) का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए और विभिन्न व्ययों के लिए धन जुटाने में सरकार की सहायता करने में इसकी भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी वांछनीयता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Off Budget Borrowing or Extra Budgetary borrowing refers to the loans taken by government, which are not accounted for in Budget. They are taken in lieu of PSUs and are reflected in their balance sheets.

eg - GOI due to FCI debt

It helps governments :-

1) It provides additional revenue for welfare

2) Promotes ballooning of fiscal deficit

3) FD is watched by international investors

4) The terms for these loans

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

are same as other government loans.

5) These can be paid back when surplus finances occur.

Thus they provide a temporary mechanism to balance budget.

But are not desirable in long run as.

1) It bypasses parliamentary scrutiny
↳ against constitutional measure of accountability

2) It compromises finances of PSU's
↳ eg state discoms.

3) It reduces independence of PSUs
↳ eg FCI procurement

4) Such loans, increase interest payments in long term

5) 15th Finance commission has asked to phase them out.
Thus recomendation of 15FC on phasing out and independent ~~Finan~~ Fiscal council are noted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. It is argued that genetically modified food crops are required to ensure food security of India. Examine in view of concerns regarding introduction of GM crops. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित खाद्य फसलों की आवश्यकता है। जी.एम. फसलों की शुरूआत से संबंधित चिंताओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

GM crops are those crops in whose genetic material, artificial manipulation is done to achive desired functional property like yield

eg GM - Brinjal
GM - Cotton

They are required for food security as:-

1) It produces higher yield to Indegenous varities

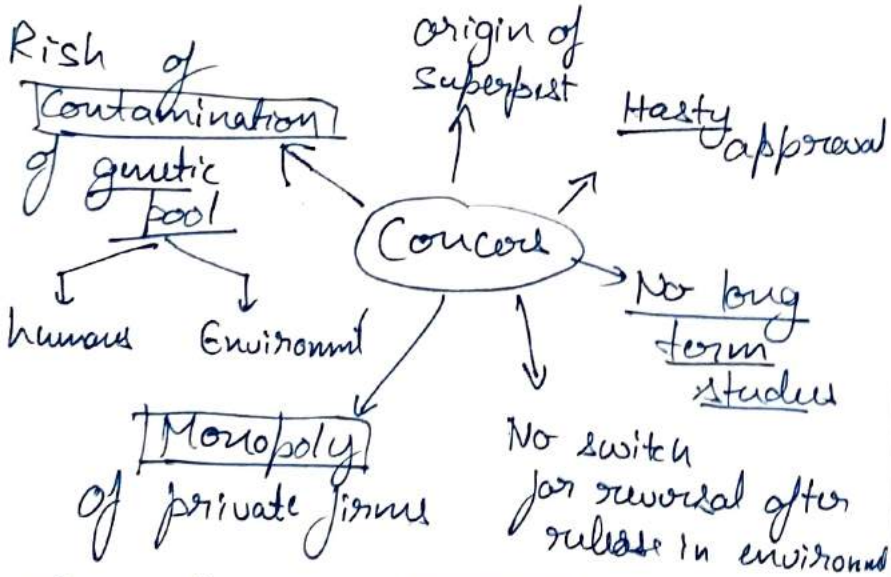
2) It protects from pest attacks
ex Cotton Bollworm

3) It can improve the climatic resilience of the crop.
↳ eg ICRISAT experimental crops

4) They can also be used to trap CO_2
↳ improve yield of other crops.

5) Fortification can be achieved by GM crops also
↳ eg Iron in wheat plant
↳ Nutritional security

But there are some [concerns]



Thus, they are [merit] for food security, but ~~no~~ it should not cause dilution of assessment so that concerns can be addressed.

Do not write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

3. India's price intervention policies to support its agricultural sector not only create a broken system but also complicate matters related to international trade rules. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

अपने कृषि क्षेत्र का समर्थन करने के लिए भारत की मूल्य हस्तक्षेप नीतियां न केवल एक अवभावी व्यवस्था का निर्माण करती हैं बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार नियमों से संबंधित मामलों को भी जटिल बनाती हैं। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

India supports agricultural produce by subsidies on input, price support.

eg MSP, fertiliser subsidy, seed, electricity subsidy

It is essential as

1) It was the foundation of green revolution

2) It assures farmers (marginal and small 86%) a regular monetary flow.

3) Prevent exploitation by private firms.

4) Food security of nation.

5) International conflict is due to lack of consensus on issue.

Don't write anything this margin

But, there are certain ills to its credit too :-

Geographical bias to states of Punjab Haryana

High groundwater extraction

Environmental ills of MSP based crops

Creates a broken system

Mostly wheat and rice grown

Fertiliser subsidy

Eutrophication

Alkaline soil

Fragmented or no national market — APMC based division

International Complications → WTO dispute on limit of subsidies ex stalemate on DOHA issue

Risk of retaliation of tariff on India

distorts international prices ex Post COVID

Thus a more scientific, DBT based targeted system should be adopted.

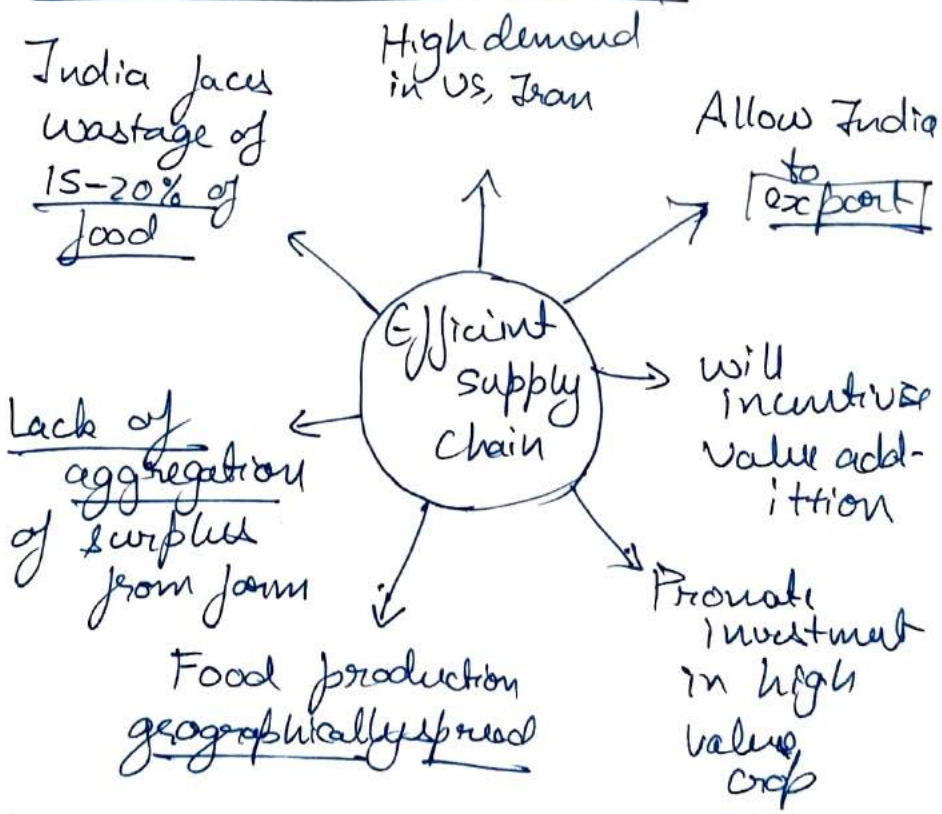
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

4. India has an opportunity to become a leading global food supplier provided it has an efficient supply chain and the right marketing strategies. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के पास एक अग्रणी वैश्विक खाद्य आपूर्तिकर्ता बनने का अवसर है बशर्ते उसके पास एक कुशल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और सही विपणन रणनीति हो। विशदीकरण कीजिए।

From food crisis in 1991, to net food exporter, with largest production of milk, buffalo meat, fruits like banana, papaya and 2nd largest of fishes, rise, wheat. India's story is miraculous

But India now needs :-



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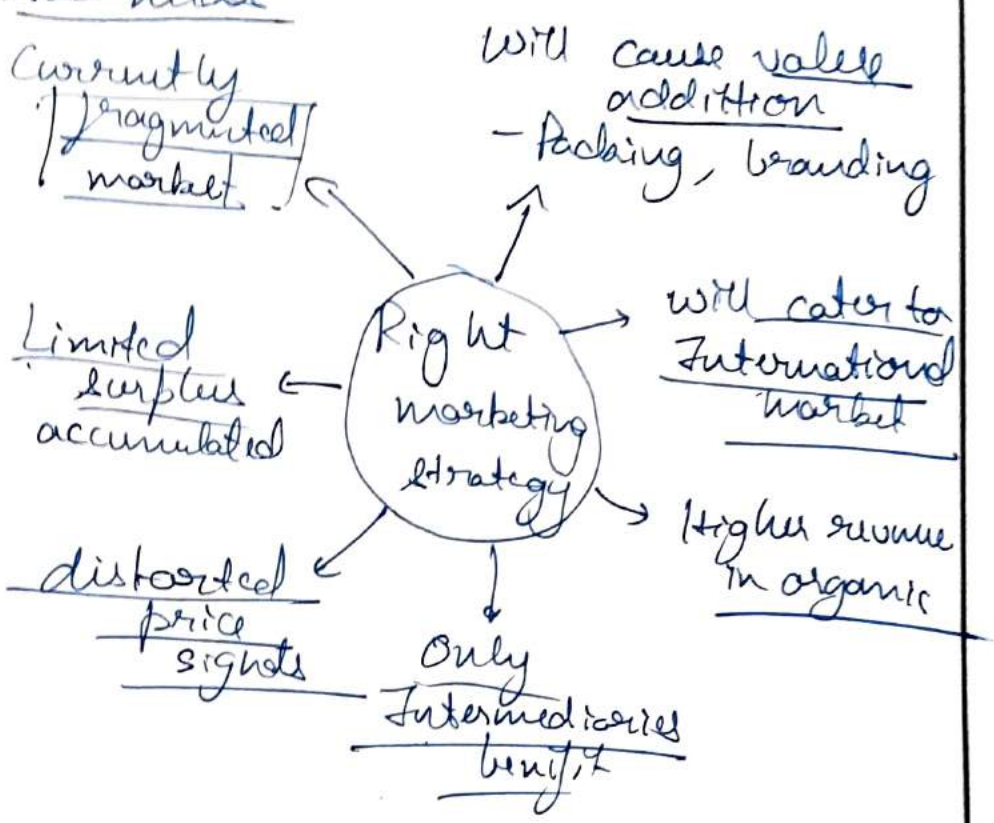
Also needs



Thus India needs to invest in supply chain ex KISAN rail and reform marketing by coopting private players.

Only then can we truely benifit from agricultural potential and make agriculture renumerative for farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Land banks are increasingly gaining prominence in India to encourage land-use efficiency and enable economic growth. In this context, discuss the benefits of a land bank and state the concerns associated with it.

(150 words) 10

भूमि उपयोग दक्षता को प्रोत्साहित करने और आर्थिक वृद्धि को सक्षम बनाने के लिए भूमि बैंक भारत में तेजी से प्रमुखता प्राप्त कर रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भूमि बैंक के लाभों तथा इससे संबंधित चिंताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land Bank is a company created to pool in land by government and cause a sale of entire block for ready use.

eg Maharashtra for Airport.

Benifits of land Bank :-

1) It streamline the process of land sale.

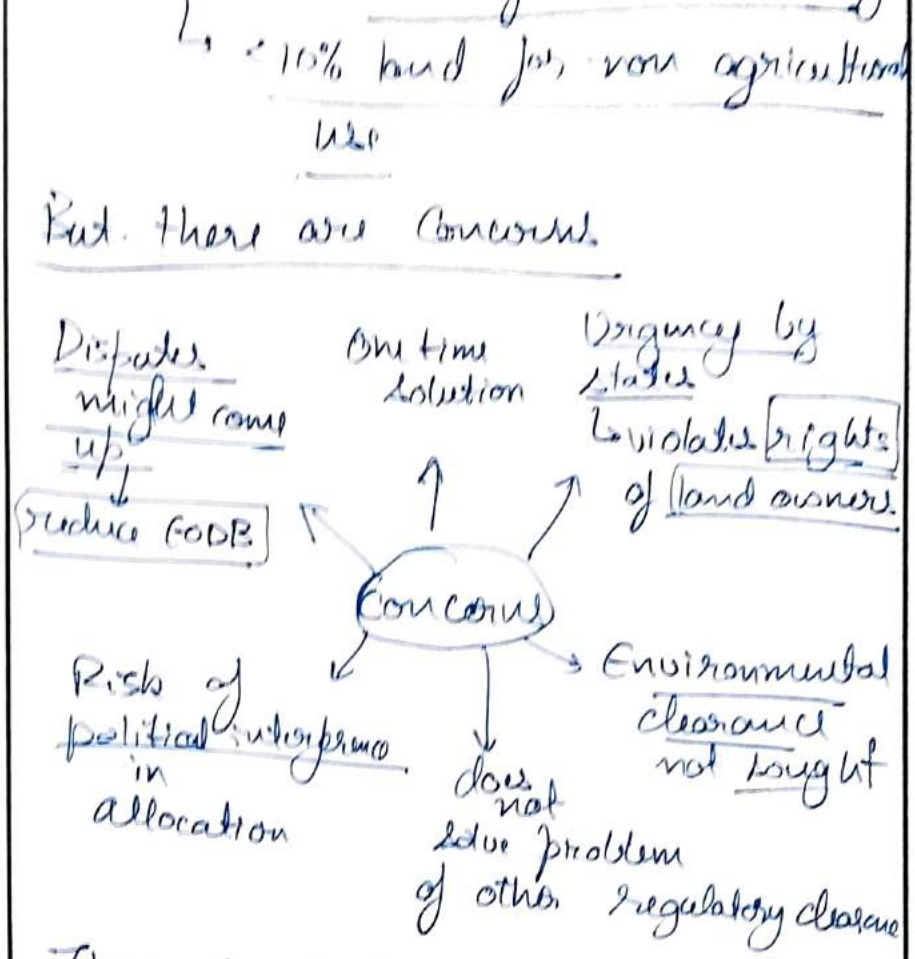
2) Consolidation increases productivity of land

3) Will cause investment by companies on PSO's idle land
↳ greater efficiency in use.

4) Better earning for government.

5) Will fuel economic growth
↳ as India faces land scarcity
↳ 10% land for non agricultural use

But there are concerns



Thus land Bank is a road for economic growth but should not be used to bulldoze rights of citizens

Thus Land Pooling is a suitable Alternative eg Amravati in Andhra Pradesh

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Desertification has been described as one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time and climate change is making it worse. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

मरुस्थलीकरण को वर्तमान समय की सबसे बड़ी पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों में से एक के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन इसे और बदतर बना रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Desertification is the problem of land degradation by spread of desert areas towards fertile regions. eg Rann of Kutch & Thar towards Delhi.

It is described as greatest environmental challenge as:-

A) It reduces productivity of land
1) Threatens agricultural produce
2) Ecological degradation.
3) Changes soil profile

Others
4) Causes siltation of lakes and rivers
↳ frequent flooding
5) Health disorder due to dust
↳ Asthma, Emphysema.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Reduces ~~fast~~ percolation of water in soil
↳ reduces groundwater

7) Creates fog, dust cloud
↳ reduces visibility, flight.

Climate change is making it worse by :-

8) Extreme weather events
↳ draught causes drying of new regions.

9) Heat waves are more common
↳ deforestation, reservoir dry

10) Forest fires eg Australia
↳ causes deforestation

11) Climate change cause heating and expansion of Tropical desert zones of climate

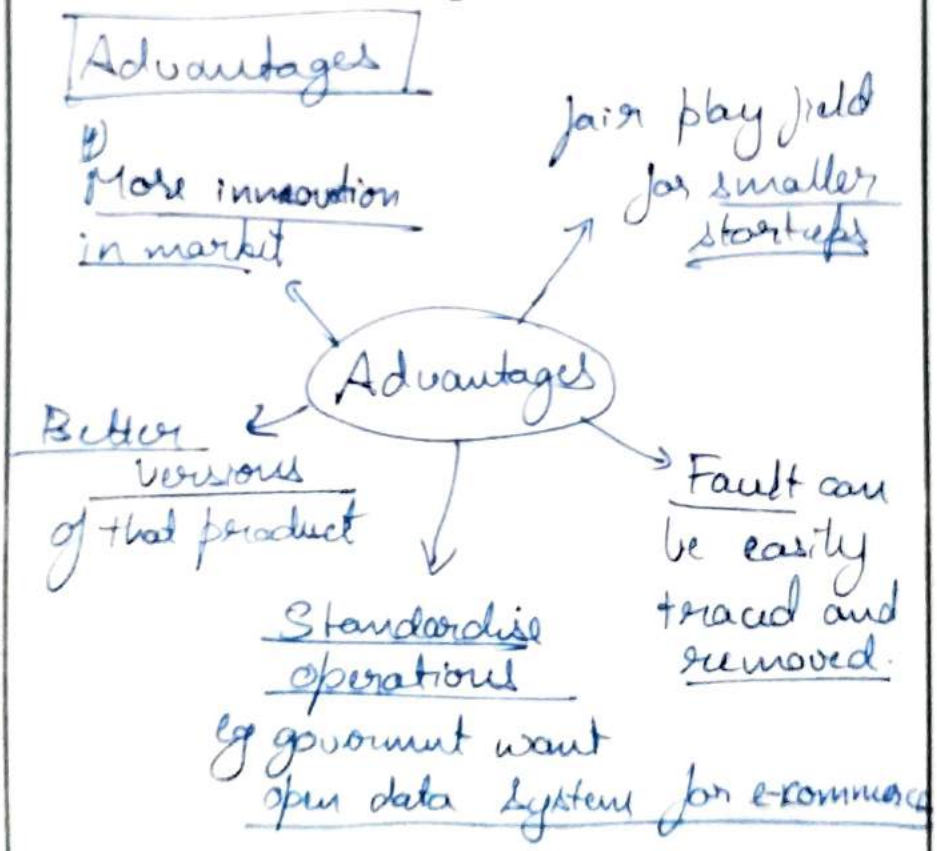
Thus governments planning of Green belt from Porbandar to Panipat is futuristic and must be expedited.

7. In the context of intellectual property rights, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of releasing computer codes under an Open Source license. (150 words) 10

बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के संदर्भ में, कोड कोड लाइसेंस के तहत सॉफ्टवेयर को जारी करने के लाभ और हानियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Open source license is a approach for written codes where the coder instead of blocking future access to his codes by IPR, releases them for markets use and adaptation. eg UPI, Android

Advantages



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Disadvantages

- It increases security threat
- Larger firms prefer to have IPR block on products ex Apple
- Multiplicity of products → Hypercompetition
- Confuses the customer on right product
- Licensing ~~cost~~ profit is an incentive for future innovation

Thus ~~of~~ Benefits of open data source clearly outweight costs for public use platform..
For example the success of UPI platform in India.
Thus for e-commerce, such a platform can be a game changer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. "Indian space sector has been dominated by a single umbrella of government and government institutions." In light of the statement, discuss the significance of Indian Space Association in providing an impetus to space technology in India. **(150 words) 10**

"भारतीय अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्रक पर सरकार की एकमात्र संस्था का प्रभुत्व रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने में भारतीय अंतरिक्ष संघ के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian space Association is supposed to play an overarching regulatory role for development of private sector in space domain.

Currently space industry is very successful eg Mangalyan, etc

But, single government agency creates some issue

1) No push for innovation on commercial scale

2) ISRO focuses on big launches
↳ commercial launches are a distraction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Growing international competition

In light of this ISA can play a transforming role! -

1) Increase the number of PSLV, GSLV launches
   ↳ commercial revenue
   ↳ foreign exchange.

2) Spinoff technologies from Space tech.
   ↳ ex Lithium battery under NMZ71 mission

3) Private competition will foster innovation

4) Increase private R&D expenditure
   ↳ currently low in India

5) Newer opportunities like space tourism
   ↳ ex Virgin Galactica.

Thus space sector has come of age and is ready to unleash private spirit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Man and machine both have an important role in national security and making urban areas secure. In this context, discuss how technology is a major stakeholder in addressing the internal security challenges of India. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और शहरी क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षित बनाने में मानव और मशीन दोनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने में एक प्रमुख हितधारक है।

Internal security threats are growing complex and more so in urban jungle of haphazard growth. It is here that man must seek aid of technology.

As Technology is a major [stakeholder] :—

1) It provides surveillance capacity at large scale eg CCTV
   ↳ tackle issue of concentrated population monitoring

2) Use of AI, machine learning to observe / deconstruct faces
   ↳ identify conspicuous elements

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Use of UAV technology to increase reach
↳ tackle inaccessible slum areas of urban regions.

4) Use of deep space telescoping to observe illegal activities of cyberspace
↳ prevent illegal drug, arms trade.

5) ~~Cyber cell~~ Social media cell of police like Mumbai.
↳ monitors public behaviour and prevents riot.
↳ disseminate correct data and prevent fake news.

Thus the complexities of 21st century growth makes technology essential for security agencies.
Thus India must make its forces [SMART] with technology

10. National Security Guard (NSG) has emerged as a formidable force equipped to handle various manifestations of terrorism. Discuss the mandate and achievements of this force. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (NSG) एक पराक्रमी बल के रूप में उभरा है जो आतंकवाद के विभिन्न रूपों से निपटने के लिए सुसज्जित है। इस बल के अधिदेश और उपलब्धियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Security Guard (NSG) is an elite force working directly under the Cabinet secretariat.

Its mandate include:

1) To react on actionable intelligence.

2) To tackle special hostage situation

3) To engage in urban warfare ~~with a~~ where regular armies cannot engage

4) To provide security to Prime minister of India

5) To support state security force

when needed.

And to fulfill this ~~achievements~~ mandate it has many achievements to its credit

1) Successful tackling of Mumbai 26/11 attack.
   ↳ Neutralised terrorists from Taj.

2) 24×7 protection to the Prime minister without any breach.

3) Successfully trained J&K special police to tackle terrorist threats

Thus it has successfully lived up to the expectation of an elite force.

11. What do you understand by asset monetisation? Why is it needed in India? In this context, discuss the issues that need to be addressed for the National Monetisation Pipeline to succeed. **(250 words) 15**

परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में, उन मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के सफल होने के लिए समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है।

Asset monetisation is an exercise by which idle assets with government departments, PSUs can be sold in market or lease out to private firms. This allows additional revenue for government.
eg Railway properties

Need in India

1) It allows for additional revenue for government
↳ eg use in PM KISAAN, etc

2) Assets are lying idle currently
↳ increases opportunity cost

3) They have created scarcity of

land in urban areas
↳ unaffordable housing → slums
↳ migrant crisis

4) Private sector will get investment opportunity
↳ EODB improve.

5) Cause Regional economic growth
↳ new factories in idle land.

6) Does not equate to selling family silver (land) – if only leasing

To achive this National monetisation pipeline was envisaged. But there are certain

Issues

Political interference in monetisation

Departments work in Silos

Delay in approval ← Government related → Fragmented holding

Private Sector issues

- dried up capital to invest
- Governmental [dispute] delay project
- May not want such land location
- One time solution only
- Land under [encroachment]

Thus these issues need to be [tackled by]:-

1) Created a dedicated [land bank] company for this purpose

2) Use of GIS to map land.

3) ICT technology for transparency

4) [Conclusive land titling], instead of presumptive to private sector.

5) Faster environmental clearence

Thus land monetisation, needs to be institutionalised to push fuel into India's [5 trillion target].

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. What is social stock exchange (SSE)? Discuss the need for setting up of SSEs and key challenges in their effective implementation. **(250 words) 15**
सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (SSE) क्या है? SSEs की स्थापना की आवश्यकता और उनके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social stock exchanges are platform for online trading where accredited voluntary organisation (for profit, not for profit) can get access to impact investors.

eg UK social stock
Singapore Impact investment

Need for SSE

A) For organisations
1) Better visibility of work
2) Easy access to funds
3) Export support in working areas
4) Prevent Yellow NGOisation

B) For investor
5) Earn decent profit

6) Produce social and environmental impact by investment.

7) No need to find good NGOs on their own

8) Government fiscal burden to support NGOs.

9) Social welfare cause met.

To this extent a committee was formed by ministry of Finance which has identified certain challenges

1) Setting the paramater of social work

↳ How to provide monetary estimate of social cause?

2) It will increase number of fake NGOs

3) Lack of accreditation capacity

with government.

4) Investors may not find profits lucrative enough

5) It will increase regulatory burden on smaller NGOs

6) Unfair competition between small and large NGO for funds.

Thus the mechanism has to be institutionalised for effective ~~SSE~~. Social stock exchange. It must have strong accredition capacity of NGO's. awareness among investors and NGO's and governmental incentives to popularise this platform.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the context of India, highlight the importance of agriculture extension. What are the challenges faced in provisioning of agriculture extension services? How does the National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) address these issues? (250 words) 15

भारत के संदर्भ में, कृषि विस्तार के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं के प्रावधान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? कृषि विस्तार और प्रौद्योगिकी पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (NMAET) इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान करता है?

Agriculture extension is the extension (spread) of scientific and research advances from laboratories to agricultural field.

eg → training farmer to use HYV seeds.
→ Israel's support for microirrigation.

Importance :-

1) Increase farm productivity

2) It will increase revenue for farmer.
↳ double farmer income

3) It provides climatic resilience

for agriculture
↳ eg suitable sowing time.

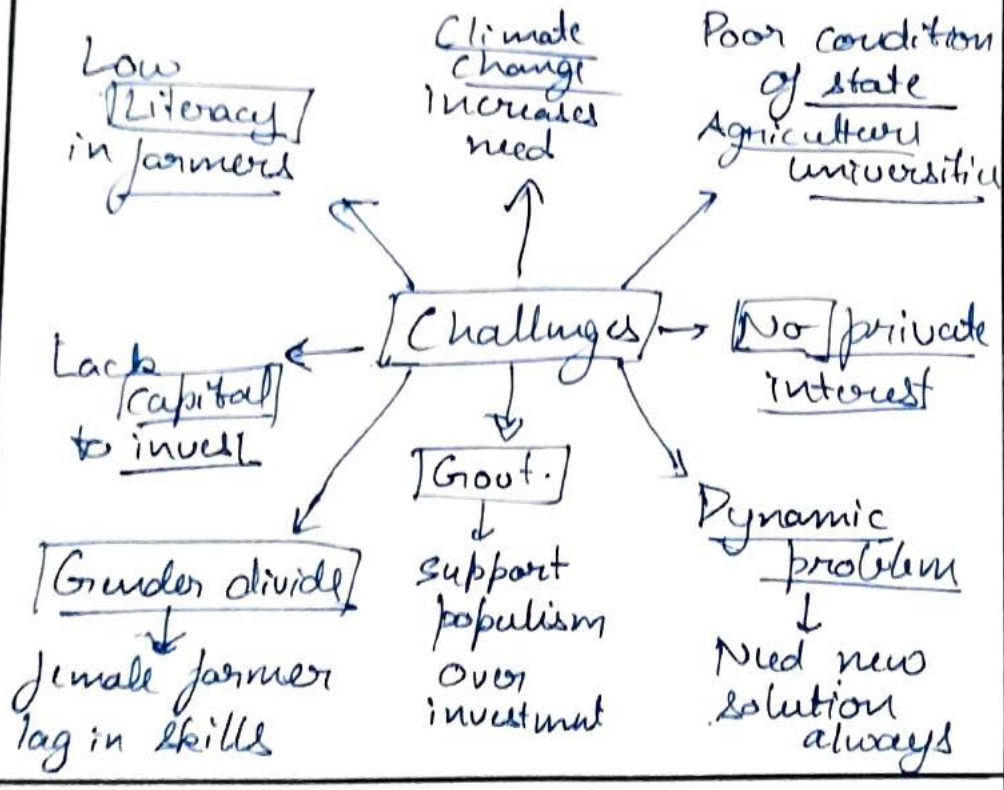
(4) Protects environmental hazard
↳ eg irrigation efficiency

5) Gender inclusive agriculture
↳ eg women farmers focused.

6) Farmers get solution to localised problems

7) Creates avenues for agri startups

But, certain challenges:-



To address these issues government launched National mission for Agriculture Extension under [Krishnati Yojna].

It solves issues by

1) Supports R&D agriculture university
2) Kisan Vigyan Kendra to disseminate research and train farmers.
3) Farmers can go to KVK and can themself get solution
4) Demonstration of new technology on field of farmer.
5) Use of CHC for providing new mechanised technology.

Thus it lays the bedrock in achieving the target of [doubling] farmers income by 2022

14. Clearly delineate the 'employment problem' that India currently faces. Also, explain the fundamental reasons behind existence of this problem. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान समय में जिस 'रोजगार समस्या' का सामना कर रहा है, उसे स्पष्ट रूप से विवेचित कीजिए साथ ही, उस समस्या के अस्तित्व के मूल कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

India has age to reap dividend as highest young population in the world for next 25 years. But unfortunately it is also the highest unemployed population and a recipe for demographic disaster.

Employment problem in India

1) Hidden unemployment
- Per unit productivity of worker is low
- Highest workforce in Agriculture (58%)

2) Working poverty
- earn less than $1.9
- 90% in informal economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Structural unemployment

- Skills do not match those required by Companies
- Have skill to work

4) Demographic potential is short term phenomenon
↳ will last 25 years only

5) Demographic Pyramid is reversing
↳ eg TRR 2.0 in NFHS-5

Reasons behinds

1) High population growth rate
2) Slowdown in economy-Agriculture
3) Hidden nature of unemployment
4) Absolu workers without due wages

Education

5) Curriculum is not updated with current needs

6) No industrial - academia linkage

Industries

7) Rigid labour laws reduce desirability of labour.

8) Still competition from South Asian peers

Service sector

9) Capital driven growth.

10) Political Apathy to unemployment

Thus there is a need to make labour market competitive by less rigid rules, more industry oriented skills, focus on labour ~~intist~~ intensive sectors and a complete overhaul of education.

15. Although steps have been taken for integrating the dispersed logistics activities of maritime trade, much more needs to be done to make India a maritime powerhouse. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि समुद्री व्यापार की बिखरी लॉजिस्टिक गतिविधियों को एकीकृत करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं, फिर भी भारत को एक समुद्री पावरहाउस बनाने के लिए और भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India enjoys a unique distiction of having an ocean named after it due to its preeminent position over maritime trade historically

To recreate this legacy government took steps to integrate dispersed logistics activities:-

1) Sagarmala Pariyojna to develop port infrastructure and cause hinterland development

2) Inland waterway development to enhance maritime connectivity
eg Jal Marg Vikas Yojna

Don't write anything this margin (for examiner's use only)

3) Bharatmala to provide multimodal linkages to ports

4) Aids to navigation Act 2021 to improve safety and efficiency of trade

5) Faster custom procedures
↳ eg ICE DASH — tax
SWIFT portal

This has increased maritime share to 90% by volume and 70% by value in Trade

But much more needs to be done as Issues exist

1) Uncompetitiveness of Indian ports
↳ shallow depth, congested

2) Multimodal links are weak.
↳ disperced maritime trade

3) Lack of interest of FDI even after 2 decades of allowing FDI in port.

4) Small fleet size of Indian vessels

5) Lack of coordinated policy at national level.

6) Poor port support infrastructure
↳ high turn around time.

Thus there is a need to increase investment in port and integrate their connectivity with land and water routes within the country. This needs incentives like no fee on national waterway for initial ~~days~~ years.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Accounting for natural capital and ecosystem services is crucial to understand the link between the economy and environment. Discuss with specific references to India's initiatives in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

अर्थव्यवस्था और पर्यावरण के मध्य संबंध को समझने के लिए प्राकृतिक पूंजी और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं के लिए लेखांकन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा की गयी पहलों के विशिष्ट संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Accounting for natural capital and ecosystem system is the integration of environmental costs and benefit in terms of monetary value in the GDP Calculation of the country.

It is crucial as :-

1) It highlights the value of environment in economic paramuters

↳ eg India's MOSPI planned a natural capital calculation

2) Such initiatives allows better targeting of governmental

policies

↳ National mission for Himalayan ecosystem studies

⇓

To plan for future intervention

3) It creates a public perception change and creates demand for conservation

↳ eg calculation of carbon footprint of goods

4) It enables local communities to support each others conservation

↳ eg Payment for ecosystem services in Palampur Himachal Pradesh

5) It allows for ecological fiscal transfers based on this

calculation
↳ eg 15th Finance commission recomended economic incentives for states to conserve environment.

5) It is used to bring common but differentiated responsibility at international level
↳ eg REDD+ initiatives provide economic incentive for environmental conservation

Not only India, but Indians across the world are spreading this idea eg Pawan Sukhdev is the man behind TEEB the biggest effort to bring in natural capital accounting.

17. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation accompanied by population growth have increased both the risk and impact of natural disasters. Discuss the statement along with adequate measures to address the relevant concerns in India. **(250 words) 15**

जनसंख्या वृद्धि के साथ-साथ तीव्र और अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के जोखिम और प्रभाव दोनों को बढ़ा दिया है। भारत में विद्यमान प्राकृतिक चिंताओं के नियंत्रण हेतु यथोचित उपायों के साथ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

India has 31% urban population as per Census 2011 and this is expected to be 50% by 2050 (UN population fund)

This rapid phase of urbanisation has increased

Risks of natural disaster:-

1) Concretisation increased run-off of rainfall
↳ flooding at faster pace.

2) Heat island effect, no forests
↳ torrential rain, cloud burst.

3) Overextraction of ground water
↳ collapse earth quakes

4) Encroachment of coastal areas, cutting mangrove
↳ stronger impact of cyclone and Tsunami.

5) Hilly urbanisation
↳ Avalanches, Landslides

It also increases impact as:-

6) Concentrated population
↳ larger section vulnerable

7) 17% area slum without facilities
↳ diarrhoea, cholera, Malaria in monsoon flood

8) Lack of strong social capital

9) Constrained capacity of administration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10) Lack of traditional knowledge to save life

Thus measures are needed to address these

A) Control urbanisation

1) Prevent rural to urban migration

2) Increase work opportunity in rural area.

3) Facilities to slum

B) Disaster management

4) strength ULBs to tackle disaster

5) Community participation – improve social capital.

6) Strict enforcement of regulation
↳ eg CRZ, river flood zoning

Thus only a cooperative and participative Sendai framework planning is widely ad.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. National Hydrogen Mission can be a game changer for India's rising energy demands. Comment. (250 words) 15
भारत की बढ़ती ऊर्जा मांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन एक गेम चेंजर हो सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

National Hydrogen mission as announced in budget aims to propel the economy on the booster runs with energy stored in Hydrogen molecule.

Its features

1) Aim to transition from non renewable to Hydrogen based energy

2) Green Hydrogen to be preferred for energy storage.

3) Creating infrastructure for easy adoption
↳ storage, transport.

4) Tax incentives for vehicles.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Support for R&D capacity.

It can be a game changer to India's demands as

1) India is facing a shortage of energy reserves to meet demand
↳ eg recent coal shortage

2) Non renewable not sustainable, and also increases CAD

3) Whereas H_2 can be produced from renewable sources
↳ eg Green hydrogen

4) Abundant supply of Hydrogen
↳ most common element in universe

5) High energy density for storage
↳ better than electric vehicle

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) It will reduce need to import oil, lithium to meet energy.

7) Easy storage option
↳ tide over seasonality of renewable resources.

But it remains limited in use due to nascent technology, risk of explosion in storage, and expensive manufacturing.

Thus, it needs government hand holding to bring economies of scale which can allow it to play transformative role.

19. Despite geo strategic instability of its region and a keen awareness of the cyber threat it faces, India has made only modest progress in developing its policy and doctrine for cyberspace security. Critically examine

(250 words) 15

अपने क्षेत्र की भू-सामरिक अस्थिरता और इसके समक्ष विद्यमान साइबर खतरों के संबंध में जागरूकता के बावजूद, भारत ने साइबरस्पेस सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी नीति और सिद्धांत विकसित करने में केवल मामूली प्रगति की है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has always aimed for stability but sit in an highly unstable neighbourhood.

This has been compounded by growing cyber threats.

India's is world 3rd biggest victim of cyberattacks.

India has tried to tackle the problem by

1) National cybersecurity policy 2013

↳ laid architecture, promote domestic manufacturing

2) CERT-IN – to respond to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Cyber attacks

3) National Cyber coordination centre, cybercrime reporting portal
↳ provide institutional approach to tackle security challenges

4) India is participant of UN's global group of expert
↳ to help form world cyber security doctrine.

5) In its doctrine – a gradual shift from multilateral to Stakeholder model of governance.

But the achievements are modest only as

1) Though smartphone manufacture in India – Chips imported
↳ risk of threat.

2) Infamous attack on Indian strategic installations
↳ eg Attack on Kundankulam nuclear power plant

3) Persisting child porn, cyber bulling, piracy.

4) India is not participant of global governance model
↳ eg Budapest model.

5) Cyber attack awareness is low in Indians

Thus, India needs to constantly upgrade its framework to suit everchanging cyberspace. And this must begin from replacing 8 year old cybersecurity law.

20. Developmental interventions alone cannot play a decisive role in the resolution of persisting and protracted internal conflicts in various parts of India within a reasonable time frame. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

[illegible]

Development and internal conflict have become a "egg and hen" problem from administration as we are are equally perplexed, who's the mother, and who needs to be tackled first.

Thus to tackle it development it must :-

1) It reduces the supply of deprived souls
↳ thus reduce grievance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Development is a ground of peace

3) Education, health, food can bring disgruntled element back to society

4) Recognition of land rights
↳ prevent alienation

5) Give role in governance
↳ feel empowered.

But development alone is not sufficient in protracted conflict as:—

1) Conflicts prevent development from happening
↳ eg Naxalites destroyed school in Lalgarh

2) developmental agencies are reluctant to work in strife

↳ eg Yemen vacancy of civil servants

3) Fear among local communities prevent adoption of development

4) Naxalites, north east insurgents even parallel governments
↳ thus development alone cannot ensure governance.

5) "Development itself is a dividend of peace"

Thus government of India has adopted a multipronged SAMADHAN strategy which has both component of law and order approach and development.